

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.The following table gives the time of arrival
and departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Central Pacific		
No. 1, eastbound express	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
No. 2, westbound express	8:45 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express	8:55 a.m.	9:05 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express	9:10 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee		
No. 1, Virginia express	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
No. 2, local passenger	1:35 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Reno & California		
Express and freight	7:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails
at Reno.

MAIL FOR.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
San Francisco and Sacto.	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Cal. (west of Truckee), Or., W.	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Truckee and Lake Tahoe	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Eastern Nevada and States	7:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Virginia, Carson, Glenbrook	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
and Southern Nevada	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Mono, Inyo and Alpine	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Sierrita, Cedarville, Quincy	7:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
and points north	7:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Douglas, Lyon, Esmeralda and	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Ely counties, Nev.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Public Schools opened yesterday
with a good attendance.Mrs. C. H. Stoddard returned from Cal-
ifornia Sunday morning.State Printer Barlow returned from Cal-
ifornia Sunday morning.Mrs. J. M. Fulton and son returned from
Oakland Sunday morning.Workmen are busy putting the steel
covering on the flour mill.E. M. Yerington and wife passed through
to Carson yesterday morning.Five hundred pairs of Nolan Bros.' \$3
shoes for sale at C. W. Borton's.The timbers for the second story floor
are being placed in the bank annex.Parties from Oakland, Cal., took up 5,000
acres of Carson valley land last week.Richmond Smith, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
agent has returned to his post of duty.Ice froze half an inch thick at the Pick-
ett ranch, Hope's valley, last Sunday night.The Carson Ice Company, at Cuba, will
commence to ship ice the first of this week.A. O. U. W. delegates to the Grand
Lodge at Ogden, returned Sunday morning.The funeral of the late Lieutenant Gov-
ernor Davis will take place to-day at two
o'clock.The charge of murder in the killing of
D. S. Terry has been dismissed as to
Justice Fields.L. A. Blakelee, who accompanied the Ir-
rigation Committee as far as Truckee re-
turned Sunday.Johnny Potthoff will have the finest
livery stable in the State when his new
brick is completed.W. D. Hopkins, brother of Mrs. H. C.
Davis, came down Sunday evening from
Carson to meet his sister.The Sierra Lakes Ice Company is put-
ting up a new ice house at Boca, 350x45
feet, which will store over 5,000 tons of ice.The Miners' Union picnic committee has
offered a purse of \$100 to be competed for
by the Truckee and Virginia baseball clubs.Articles of incorporation of the Reno
Electric Light and Power Company were
filed with the Secretary of State last Wed-
nesday.Mrs. H. C. Davis, widow of the late
Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by her
two children, arrived yesterday morning
from the East on their way to Carson City.Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lyman and son, of
Butte, Montana, who have been visiting
Reno and California relatives, left for home
yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs.
Lyman's sister, Miss Adah Finlayson.Three hundred ladies' street jackets
\$3.50 each, worth from \$5 to \$7 each.
These jackets were purchased at a great
bargain. Come and see them and be con-
vinced. At the Opera House dry goods
store.It is an evident fact and is positively
proved by the daily increase of sales that
you can purchase more goods for less
money at the out-price dry goods house
of C. W. Borton than in any other house
in this city.Go to C. W. Borton's to purchase ladies'
and misses' shoes. He keeps the celebra-
ted Nolan Bros.' fine kid shoes for ladies,
misses and children, and he is selling
them for the same prices that they are sold
at in the factory.T. K. Hymers, W. H. Gould, R. H. Kin-
ney, Seymour Bryant, Dan Powell, James
Mayberry and several others left Reno yester-
day morning for Weber lake, where
they go to locate a reservoir site for the
storage of water.Governor Stevenson has appointed The-
odore Vinson, of Silver City, as County
Commissioner of Lyon county, to fill the
vacancy caused by the death of Thomas
Ford. Mr. Vinson is an old miner of Sil-
ver, and is well acquainted with every foot
of ground in Lyon county.

New Ball Club.

The Typo Baseball Club was organized
last evening, with the following members:
C. Williams (captain and manager), L.
McLott, F. White, H. Higgins, W. Fer-
guson, W. Murray, G. A. Rice, A. Linn,
Walter Morton, several of these young
men belonged to the old Typo club,
which some years ago had quite a local
reputation. The boys make no boasts but
will endeavor to become ballplayers. They
will play their first game next Sunday with
the heretofore invincible "Hobos."

IRRIGATION IN NEVADA.

More of Nevada's Streams and Lakes as
Described by the San Francisco
Chronicle.

The largest stream in Nevada, with the
exception of the Colorado (which can
hardly claim to belong to this State) is the
Humboldt, and it is, besides, the only one
whose source is in the Sierra range. It
rises in the mountains of the northeastern
part of the State and flows southwesterly
nearly across the State to Humboldt lake.
Part of this distance the water flows on the
surface and part of the time beneath it,
rising and sinking as fancy seems to dic-
tate. For a large part of its course the
valley of the Humboldt is narrow and
rocky and does not contain any extent of
arable land. A number of what might be
called tributaries join it along its course,
while several wide and fertile valleys lie on
either side. Paradise valley, to the north,
is one of them. It contains something
like 150,000 acres of arable land and is
watered by the Little Humboldt, a swiftly-
flowing stream of some size, which rises
about 100 miles north of the Humboldt
valley. The water of this stream is largely
used for irrigation, but the surplus, though
large at times, does not reach the Hum-
boldt, at least on the surface, sinking long
before that stream is reached.

A similar stream is the Reese river, on
the south, rising in the mountains 200
miles from the valley of the Humboldt.
This is a large stream and is utilized for
irrigation for many miles below its source.
The water gradually sinks, however, and
for 40 miles south of the Humboldt the
valley of the Reese river is entirely dry.
At long intervals and in seasons of unusual
rainfall the stream has been known to flow
into the Humboldt, but such occurrences
are very seldom. The upper portion of
the Reese river valley was among the earli-
est settled portions of the State, and the
water of the stream was used in the irri-
gation of what became the most productive
and profitable farms in the State.

The North and South forks of the Hum-
boldt are streams of good size, each of
which rises about a hundred miles in the
directions named from the main stream.
The valley of the North fork contains a
large amount of arable and fertile land,
upon which irrigation is practiced with
good results.

The South fork passes through a good
agricultural country for a hundred miles
to the south of the Humboldt, and its
waters are utilized for irrigation.

At its largest the main stream of the
Humboldt is 100 feet in width by 4 to 6 in
depth. Although it receives a number of
tributaries of good size evaporation and
seepage so diminish its flow that near its
mouth at Humboldt lake the river is actu-
ally smaller than it is 200 miles away. At
several points along its banks water is di-
verted from the Humboldt in canals for ir-
rigation, but only a small part of the arable
land within reach is cultivated.

One of the difficulties encountered in
this region is the exceedingly porous nature
of the soil, which allows the water to per-
colate downward to a great depth as fast as
it is applied. Because of the absence of an
imperious substratum at a reasonable
depth it becomes necessary to apply the
water to the growing crops far oftener than
where more favorable conditions exist. For
this reason the same amount of water can
be depended upon to irrigate a much
smaller area than is the rule in California.

While not so large or so long as the
Humboldt river the Truckee is of infinitely
greater importance as a source of supply
for the irrigation of the lands in its valley.
The Truckee draws its supply from Tahoe
and Donner lakes, and runs down the east-
ern slope of the Sierra Nevada, through
the fertile valley in which Reno is situated,
and at a distance of nearly 100 miles from
its source ends in Pyramid lake, traversing
Washoe and Storey counties and then turns
back into the former, where it disappears
in the lake mentioned. All along the banks
of the Truckee river are acres of fine farm-
ing land, upon a portion of which the
water of that stream is diverted for irri-
gation, with the best results. Much more
could be done, however, were the waters
properly handled and distributed in an eco-
nomical manner as possible.

Next to the Truckee river is the Walker.
This, too, has its source in the Sierra Ne-
vada mountains. There are two forks of
the main stream which rise some distance
south of the Tahoe region, and after reach-
ing the valley, unite and form the Walker
river. The stream has a tortuous course,
first to the north, then to the east, and af-
terward to the south, ending in Walker
lake, about 100 miles to the source. Some
of the finest agricultural lands in the State
lie in the valley of the Walker, and by the
aid of water from that stream utilized for
irrigation, many well improved and profit-
able farms have been created. This valley
is one of the best places in Nevada to de-
termine what may be done by irrigation in
the reclamation of the desert land of Ne-
vada or other portions of the arid region.

The Carson river valley lies between the
Truckee and the Walker, and like the lat-
ter is formed by two tributaries which rise
in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Car-
son is the principal tributary and has its
source in the Blue lakes of Alpine
county, Cal. These lakes are on the very
summit of the Sierra Nevada and are re-
markable in that they furnish water for the
Carson on the east and the Mokelumne on
the west, which waters cross a wide
stretch of fertile plain in the San Joaquin
valley.

The west Carson heads among the mount-
ains of El Dorado and Alpine counties, Cal.,
and the two branches unite near Genoa,
Nev. Thence the main stream runs north-
east through Ormsby, Storey and Lyon
counties, and finally empties into Carson
lake or the sink of the Carson, some 200
miles from its source in the mountains.
The Carson is a perpetually flowing stream,
with an average width of sixty feet and a
depth of three or four feet. There are large
tracts of fertile land along its banks, and
wherever the water has been diverted for
irrigation good results have followed. No

systematic efforts have ever been made for
controlling and economically distributing
the water of the Carson, however, and for that
reason not nearly so much has been done
in the reclamation of desert lands by its
aid as might readily be accomplished.

One great drawback to the use of the water
of the Carson for irrigation is the fact that
the stream is largely utilized to furnish
water power for running a number of quartz
mills on its banks.

The Amargosa is a river in the southern
part of the State, rising in a spur of the
Sierra Nevada mountains and running some
150 miles southeasterly until it is lost in
the sands of Death valley. Near the head-
waters of the stream are some small tracts
of fertile soil, but they are too isolated to
be attractive to settlers.

The Vegas and Rio Virgin are small
streams in the southern part of the State,
which are tributary to the Colorado river.
On the Vegas is a large extent of fertile
soil which has been cultivated by Mormons
and others by the aid of irrigation.

The Quinn river in the northwestern
part of the State, is over 100 miles in length,
and for a considerable distance passes
through a valley that has much valuable
land.

Nevada has a number of lakes of greater
or less extent all of which are remarkable
from the fact that while they have tribu-
taries of considerable size, none have outlets.
The evaporation, however, is so great be-
neath the heat of the sun that the water
poured into them is kept from accumulat-
ing beyond a certain extent.

Humboldt lake, which receives the flow
of the Humboldt river, is thirty miles long
by ten in width. Occasionally the water
unusually wet seasons, rises so as to
overflow the banks, and then it runs south
to the Lower Carson sink, where it is
evaporated.

Carson lake is south of Humboldt, and
is twenty-five miles long by about ten wide.
This receives the discharge of the Carson
river, and occasionally there is such a heavy
flow that the valley becomes inundated for
many miles in every direction. The water
quickly evaporates, however, and the valley
resumes its normal condition.

Walker lake is in Esmeralda county,
forty miles south of Carson lake, and has
a width of five to fifteen miles. The water
of this lake is comparatively sweet and
abounds with fish. Several steamers ply
upon its surface, and at the mouth of
Walker river there is a large area of soil
of great fertility.

Pyramid lake, in the northwestern part
of the State, is fed by the Truckee river,
and is a body of water thirty-five miles
long by twelve in width. The water is
deep and the lake is nearly surrounded by
mountains. In seasons of high water the
lake overflows and another called Winnem-
ucca lake is formed in an adjacent valley.

There are a number of other small lakes
in various parts of the State which are
more in the nature of sinks of their tribu-
tary streams and the waters of which are
so strongly impregnated with alkali as to
be valueless for irrigation or indeed any
other purpose.

The immense mineral resources of
Nevada and their development has tended
to keep agriculture in the background, and
for that reason less progress can be seen
in that State in the direction of irrigation
than in any section dealt with. Lately,
however, more attention has been paid to
the subject, and, as elsewhere, it has been
learned that much of the so-called desert
land was so only in name, and that with
water it could be made productive. Con-
siderable areas in the Carson and Humboldt
valleys have been irrigated, and in the
vicinity of Lovelock some thousands of
acres of fertile soil are cultivated by the
aid of irrigation and with the best results.

In Northern and Central Nevada there
are, it is claimed, something like 3,000,
000 acres that can be profitably irrigated
were sources of supply established. Lake
Tahoe, which is located partly in Nevada
and partly in California, has attracted
considerable attention as affording a source
of supply for an extensive body of land at
the foot of the Sierra in Western Nevada.
This lake has an area of about 240 square
miles and, it is claimed, will furnish water
enough to reclaim some half million acres
which are readily accessible. It is pro-
posed to utilize the waters of Donner
and Independence lakes in the same
manner.

In Churchill, Storey and Lyon counties
several enterprises are under consideration
for the construction of storage reservoirs.
The waters of the Carson and Truckee
rivers, which are now almost entirely
unutilized and allowed to run to waste, will
be conducted into these reservoirs and
then distributed as needed on the arid but
fertile soil. It is proposed to divert the
Truckee river near Wadsworth and conduct
it upon the dry lands between that place
and the sink of the Carson.

The water of the Carson is to be stored
in reservoirs, excellent sites for which
have already been determined upon.
Some small local irrigation schemes have
been successfully conducted for some time
in various parts of the State, but those
outlined are the first efforts for the utiliza-
tion of the flow of the important streams
upon anything like a systematic basis.

The subject of irrigation and the reclama-
tion of arid lands was brought to the
attention of the last Legislature, and an
appropriation of \$100,000 was made for
the inauguration of a survey of the sources
of water supply in order to ascertain what
could be done in that direction. A State
Board of Reclamation and Internal Im-
provement was appointed, which met
early this month to hear reports of what
had been accomplished.

The members of the board are Senator
Evan Williams, chairman; Senators J. R.
Bradley, L. A. Blakelee and Henry
Springer.

At a meeting of this board held recently
in anticipation of the visit of the Senatorial
committee, a communication was read
from State Attorney General Alexander,
affirmatively responding to questions refer-
red to him relative to the \$100,000 appro-
priated to carry out the purposes of the
act, and the legality of taking the same
from the State school fund and placing it
to the credit of the reclamation fund. He
also stated that any dams constructed
under the provisions of the act, on the
headwaters of the rivers and lying within
the borders of California, would be subject
to the laws and taxation of that State.

Colonel Bridges stated that he had re-
cently visited and examined all the head-
waters or sources of the Truckee, Carson
and Walker rivers, and found that Hope
valley and other eligible points for water
storage constructions are in California.
Long valley, lying between the forks of the
Carson river, less than 20 miles distant, is
in this State, and presents all the desired
advantages and facilities; he therefore
recommended that it be selected as the
starting point in storage-dam building. A
dam 100 feet high will create a lake five
square miles in size, with an average
depth of 50 feet. A dam of stone masonry
fifty feet high could be constructed for
\$100,000, and one 100 feet in height would
cost \$200,000 or more.

Colonel Bridges said that the forks of
the Carson emptied into a long valley in
Nevada, and he thought a reservoir could
be built in that valley for \$200,000. He
said that 300,000 acres of land could be re-
claimed by such a system, and when the
general Government shall build a reservoir
in Hope valley the system will be complete
to furnish all the water needed for power
and irrigation purposes. He said there
were sites for eight reservoirs at the head
of the Carson; that the dam necessary
would be 200 feet long at the base, 800 feet
on the top and 100 feet high. He esti-
mated the cost of the dam at \$200,000.
He said it would store water over an area
of five square miles and would be 50 feet
deep.

Mr. Williams stated that the committee
would not entertain any proposition to
build a dam that would cost \$200,000, and
asked if some other kind of material could
not be used.

Mr. Bridges said that a play dam with a
solid front could be built much cheaper.
Mr. Bridges also said that the people had
received much credit for voting an appro-
priation for the storage of water, and he
believed that the general Government
would take hold of the matter with much
greater interest from that fact, and he
thought there was no doubt of getting ma-
terial aid. He said that the system would
cover five counties, namely: Douglas,
Ormsby, Lyon, Churchill and Washoe.
He said that the water would be stored at
both ends and take the water through the natural
outlets down the Truckee and a tunnel
through to Hope valley from the south end
of Lake Tahoe.

General T. D. Edwards, under the in-
structions of the board, presented an elab-
orate report, showing Nevada's resources if
the water was properly stored, and the
vast amount of land susceptible of reclama-
tion. He quoted largely from the State
Surveyor General's report, showing the
area approximately classified as follows:

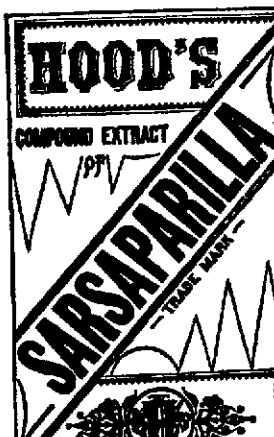
Water area, 1,081,000 acres; forestry,
2,000,000 acres; agricultural lands, 30,000,
000 acres; mineral lands, 15,000,000 acres;
salinas, borax, niter, sulphur deposits, al-
kali flats and deserts, 3,656,000 acres; total,
71,737,000 acres.

He showed approximately the number of
acres that could be reclaimed by a proper
water storage in the several counties of the
State. His report showed the number of
streams and rivers in this State to be 35
and the number of lakes and ponds to be
925, and irrigable lands about 10,000,000
acres.

Mr. Newlands also gave some interesting
facts and figures regarding earth or stone
dam construction, and the relative cost, an
earth dam like that of the Spring Valley
Water Company, California, being the
cheaper and better style when found feasi-
ble. At his suggestion President Wil-
liams was authorized to send for Mr.
Sehnsler, the constructing and managing
engineer of the aforesaid company, at San
Francisco, in order to have him make a
practical examination of Long Valley water
storage facilities and give his opinion and
estimate thereon.

Mr. Coffin had several practical sugges-
tions to offer, among which was the ques-
tion as to the manner of distributing the
water stored in the dam when the time
came for such distribution. It would of
course have to flow down the natural chan-
nel of the river, and would ranchers and
others claiming priority of right in the use
of the natural river flow continue in the ex-
ercise of such right and thus confiscate the
storage water proposition to their own par-
ticular use and benefit?

In connection with his remarks on the
utilization of water resources Colonel
Bridges showed a map or diagram il-
lustrating how a tunnel could be run
through the eastern side of the Sierra to
tap Lake Tahoe, thus furnishing the grand-
est water supply of all for irrigation, mil-
ling, manufacturing or any other desired
purpose. The tunnel could be run from the
Kingsbury grade canyon, just above
Genoa, and be three and a half miles in
length. Its mouth would be 1,500 feet
above the valley, furnishing ample power
to run numerous dynamos, furnishing a
quantity of electric energy, which could be
transmitted by wire to run mills, mining
works and electric lights within 50 miles,
and yet not interfere with the use of the
water for irrigating and other purposes.



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tend this wonderful sale as early as possible, as every article comprising the balance of
our immense Summer stock is offered at prices corresponding with the sweeping reduc-
tions noted below:

20 dozen Ladies' extra fine quality striped Little Thread Hose at 25c, worth 50c.
12 dozen Ladies' fast black Jerseys with fancy dotted fronts at 50c each.
25 dozen Misses' and Children's solid colored derby ribbed cotton Hose, worth
25c, at only 12 1/2c a pair.
15 dozen Ladies' perfect-fitting and well-finished drab Corsets, since 10 to 20, at
50c a pair, worth double.
1000 yards of staple Ginghams in Blue and White, Brown and White and Black
and White checks, at only 5c a yard.
750 yards figured Lawns, fast colors, at 5c per yard.
3 dozen checked Nainsocks and Organza, suitable for Aprons and children's
Dresses, at the remarkable low figure of 5c per yard.
9 dozen Mikado Towels, very neat patterns and suitable for Ties, regular
price 25c, reduced to 12 1/2c each.
10 dozen Misses' black ribbed Little Thread Hose at 25 cents a pair.
5 dozen Ladies' 5-button length Kid Gloves in tan and brown, stitched backs
splendid value, at only 50 cents per pair.

ESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

AT 50 CENTS.....10 pieces black, real Mohair Shollan, 54 inches wide. Worth 75 CENTS
AT 50 CENTS.....8 pieces black, iron-frame Alpaca, 40 inches wide. Worth 75 CENTS
AT 50 CENTS.....8 pieces black, real mohair, silk-finished Alpaca, 40 inches wide. Worth \$1 00
AT 75 CENTS

